The KU School of Law's primary mission is to prepare its students to be outstanding members of the legal profession, well educated in the law and committed to professional achievement and public service.
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The University of Kansas

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The University of Kansas is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, 30 North LaSalle St., Suite 2400, Chicago, IL 60602, (800) 621-7440.
The University of Kansas

The University of Kansas is a major educational and research institution with more than 29,000 students and more than 2,300 faculty members. The university includes the main campus in Lawrence, the Medical Center in Kansas City, the KU Edwards Campus in Overland Park, a clinical campus of the School of Medicine in Wichita, and educational and research facilities throughout the state.

The University of Kansas is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, 30 North LaSalle St., Suite 2400, Chicago, IL 60602, (800) 621-7440.

For more information about the university, visit KU’s Web site, www.ku.edu.

Nondiscrimination, Equal Opportunity, and Affirmative Action Policy

The University of Kansas prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, ancestry, and disability and veteran status, in accordance with state and federal law. The university also prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, marital status, and parental status as a matter of policy. Discrimination is prohibited in employment and all education programs and activities of the university and its affiliates. Sexual, racial, and ethnic harassment are forms of discrimination that are also expressly prohibited by university policy.

KU is committed to taking affirmative action in employment and education programs for underutilized group members and protected class citizens. The university also is committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of education and employment. Full texts of university policies on nondiscrimination, equal opportunity and affirmative action, sexual harassment, and racial and ethnic harassment are available at www.hreo.ku.edu/policies_procedures.

Inquiries regarding the affirmative action program, equal opportunity policy, nondiscrimination policy, and reports or allegations of discrimination or harassment on the Lawrence campus should be made to Linda Fund, assistant director, Department of Human Resources and Equal Opportunity, Carruth-O’Leary Hall, 1246 West Campus Rd., Room 103, Lawrence, KS 66045-7505, (785) 864-7426, www.hreo.ku.edu. KU catalogs are available in alternate format upon request. Contact Disability Resources, (785) 864-2620 (v/TTY), manning@ku.edu.

Students with Disabilities

The School of Law makes appropriate accommodations for academically qualified students who have special needs because of disabilities. An applicant with a disability who would like to know more about school or university services may contact the law school Office of Admissions, (866) 220-3654 (toll-free) or admitlaw@ku.edu; or KU Disability Resources, (785) 864-2620 (V/TTY) or www.disability.ku.edu; or both.

The School of Law

The School of Law is an excellent place to pursue professional legal education. The school’s primary mission is to prepare its students to be outstanding members of the legal profession, well educated in the law and committed to professional achievement and public service. The school educates students in both the general principles of law and the skills needed for practice in a changing legal environment. Students develop technical competence, pride in legal craftsmanship, a sound sense of ethics and professionalism, and an appreciation for the role of law and of the practice of law in society.

The law school has a venerable history and a commitment to educating for the future. Legal education at KU began in 1878, and the school was a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools. Since 1924, it has had a chapter of Order of the Coif, a national law school honor society with chapters at leading law schools throughout the country. The law school is fully accredited by the American Bar Association.
Law School Programs

The First-year Curriculum
First-year students take courses that ensure they are well grounded in the subject matter that lies at the heart of the Anglo-American legal tradition and that provide a foundation for upper-level classes and for the practice of law. Two aspects of the first-year curriculum — the lawyering course and the small-section program — contribute immeasurably to the process of learning the law at KU.

The lawyering course focuses on the skills and values of the profession. Taught by faculty members with extensive practice experience who meet weekly with students in both a traditional classroom setting and small groups, the course introduces students to the tools all lawyers use and helps bring students to an understanding of the legal system and legal institutions, case law and statutes, legal research and writing, and advocacy.

All first-year students take one of their other required courses in a small section of approximately 20 students. These classes provide an informal learning atmosphere and encourage in-depth discussions and critical analysis.

Upper-level Courses
More than 100 courses are available to upper-level students, covering a broad range of practice areas from agricultural law to the law of Indian gaming. Many are seminars, simulation courses, or clinics. For curriculum guides to Business and Commercial Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Environmental and Natural Resources Law, General Practice, International Law and Business, Litigation, Public Law, and Tax Law, see the Academics section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Clinical Programs and Externships
The KU law school was a pioneer in experiential education and today offers many faculty-supervised clinical opportunities and externships. All law students have an opportunity to participate in at least one of the school’s 11 clinics and externships. These programs expose students to the tasks and challenges faced by lawyers in practice. Law students, acting under close faculty supervision, learn substantive law, develop legal skills, and learn professional values in actual practice settings.

The Criminal Prosecution Clinic gives students an opportunity to work with prosecutors in Kansas state district attorneys’ offices as well as the office of the U.S. Attorney. They participate in nearly all phases of the criminal process, including trial work.

In the Paul E. Wilson Defender Project, students counsel and represent state and federal prisoners in appellate and post-conviction litigation in state and federal courts.

In the Elder Law Externship, students work under the supervision of experienced attorneys representing clients in matters such as income maintenance, access to health care, housing, social security, Medicare/Medicaid, and consumer protection.

The Externship Clinic provides students an opportunity to perform legal work under the supervision of a practicing attorney at pre-approved governmental agencies and public international organizations.

All law students have an opportunity to participate in at least one of the school’s 11 clinics and externships.

Legal education at the University of Kansas began in 1878. KU’s School of Law was a charter member of the Association of American Law Schools.
In addition to first-year courses, several upper-level courses usually are offered in the summer. There are opportunities to participate in Legal Aid Clinic, Defender Project, and Judicial Clerkship Clinic during both summer sessions. Almost all summer session courses (including the clinics) carry 2.5 credit hours per session. Upper-level students may take two courses each session for a total of 10 credit hours. Enrollment in more than 10 hours must be approved by the associate dean for academic affairs.

**Tribal Law and Government Center**
The Tribal Law and Government Center prepares a new generation of advocates for careers representing the legal interests of indigenous nations and tribes. It provides a forum for research and scholarship on indigenous legal and governance issues.

The center operates four programs. The Tribal Lawyer Certificate Program ensures that law students who plan careers representing indigenous nations have the skills necessary to appreciate and strengthen the unique nature of their legal systems. The Tribal Law and Government Conference promotes research and scholarship regarding the unique legal and governance issues of indigenous nations. The Tribal Judicial Support Clinic gives second- and third-year students the opportunity to assist tribal court systems through a variety of projects. The joint degree program in law and global indigenous nations studies aspires to facilitate the protection and strengthening of indigenous sovereignty, self-determination, and self-sufficiency in indigenous nations throughout the Americas.

For more information about the center, see the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

**Elder Law LL.M. Program**
The University of Kansas School of Law has been a pioneer in the development of elder law as a legal specialty. Since 1995, KU law students have had an opportunity to serve senior citizens in the Elder Law Externship. If they complete requisite courses, they may obtain a Certificate in Elder Law upon graduation.

The Master of Laws program builds on these strengths by expanding course offerings and clinical opportunities and incorporating a faculty-supervised thesis focused on an elder law topic. The program produces graduates who are both knowledgeable and proficient in the law that affects elder citizens. The clinical component of the program ensures that graduates have practical experience in handling common legal problems faced by the elderly population.

For more information about the program, see the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

**Two-year J.D. Program for Foreign-trained Lawyers**
Students with foreign law degrees may pursue J.D. degrees through the Two-year J.D. Program for Foreign-trained Lawyers. This program can be an attractive option for such students and makes them more marketable to employers who see the benefit of having some of their attorneys bear full credentials in two or more jurisdictions. The foreign students/lawyers also add a cosmopolitan flavor to classes and help create an excellent professional network for other students and graduates.

For more information about the program, see the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

**S.J.D. Program**
Future academic leaders, government leaders, judges, and others with a strong interest in the interplay of legal scholarship and practice may be interested in the Doctor of Juridical Science Program. Candidates for the S.J.D. conduct in-depth legal scholarship and must hold both a basic law degree (LL.B. or J.D.) and a master’s degree (LL.M.), possess a prestigious academic record, and show promise for reaching the highest ranks of legal service in their home countries.
Law Faculty

The law faculty is composed of honor graduates from law schools throughout the country. Virtually all have substantial experience in private or public interest practice. Many served as judicial clerks—three as clerks to Supreme Court justices.

Law faculty members are committed to excellence in the classroom and to mentoring law students. Students are encouraged to consult their professors regularly about their progress in the study of law as well as about career plans, job opportunities, and the professional responsibilities of lawyers. Law faculty offices are located throughout Green Hall, and doors are open to students.

Faculty members enrich their teaching by researching and writing about the areas of law they teach. They regularly participate in conferences and symposia, publish widely in legal journals, and enjoy national and international recognition for the quality of their work. Many have written important treatises and casebooks used at law schools around the country.


For more information about law faculty members and their activities, go to the Faculty section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Emeritus Faculty Members


Wheat Law Library

Named for alumnus Douglas D. Wheat, KU Law class of 1974, and his wife, Laura, the law library occupies a central place in Green Hall and in the life of law students. With its collection of more than 350,000 volumes, the library is an important legal research facility throughout the region. In its mission to support the teaching program of the law school, its hallmark is excellent service to students and faculty. Law library faculty members teach in the lawyering program, serve as individual liaisons to law schools and small sections, and offer courses in advanced legal research and advanced legal research special topics. In addition to preparing subject research guides, they provide research assistance in person, by telephone, and by e-mail. They are available and accessible to students.

Students find a rich collection of print and specialized electronic legal resources in the law library. It provides study space for individual students, work areas for group projects, and a designated quiet floor. The wireless network allows students to access the Internet; numerous legal databases, including Westlaw, Lexis, Hein Online, CALI, Making of Modern Law; and specialized electronic resources. Students have access to the KU libraries’ 4.2-million-volume collection and extensive interdisciplinary resources on and off campus.

For more information on library services and access to online legal research materials, see the Wheat Law Library section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

The library also educates and trains law librarians, information specialists, attorneys, and other professionals seeking a career or advancement in legal information management. The law library, law school, and Emporia State University’s School of Library and Information Management have partnered to offer a Graduate Certificate in Legal Information Management (15 credit hours). For more information on this exciting opportunity and to receive a catalog, contact Joseph Custer, (785) 864-9262 or jcuster@ku.edu.

Library Faculty Members


With a collection of more than 350,000 volumes, the Wheat Law Library's hallmark is excellent service to students and faculty.
Wheat Law Library · Student Activities


For more information about the library and its services, see the Wheat Law Library section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Student Activities

Student Organizations

Outside the classroom, student organizations provide a focus for service as well as social activities and professional development. The Student Bar Association is an umbrella organization sponsoring events that range from Race Ipsa, a 5k race/walk for charity, to the Barristers’ Ball. Each class elects officers to plan activities and represent the class.

In a program that may be unique to KU, law students serve the university community and develop litigation skills by acting as prosecutors, defense counsel, and judges in the Traffic Court, which handles all appeals of campus parking tickets.

The following organizations are currently active:

- American Constitution Society
- Asian Law Students Association
- Black Law Students Association
- Business Law Association
- Christian Legal Society
- J. Reuben Clark Law Society
- Environmental Law Society
- Federalist Society
- Global Lawyers Society
- Health Law Society
- Hispanic American Law Students Association
- Intellectual Property Law Students Association
- International Law Society
- Kansas Tax Society
- KU Construction and Real Estate Association
- Law Students for Choice
- Muslim Law Students Association
- Native American Law Students Association
- Nontraditional Law Students Association
- OUTLaws
- Phi Alpha Delta
- Public Interest Law Society
- Saint Thomas More Society
- Sports and Entertainment Law Society
- Student Ambassadors
- Student Bar Association
- Traffic Court
- Women in Law

Some activities sponsored by student organizations — like the Black Law Students Association’s Thanksgiving food drive and Women in Law’s Pub Night — are significant components of law school tradition and involve the whole student body. Law students also participate in campus organizations outside of the law school, intramurals, and Student Senate.

There are opportunities in Green Hall and on campus for fellowship and service, no matter what a student’s interest. See the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu, for more information about student organizations.

Publications

Two student-edited scholarly publications, the Kansas Law Review and the Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy, allow students to delve deeply into areas of law that interest them, hone their writing, and expand their editing skills. Staff members are chosen each spring through writing competitions and receive course credit for their work on these publications. For more information, see the Publications section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Moot Court and Other Competitions

The law school has a rich array of moot court programs from which to choose. Some are courses, and some are extracurricular activities.

Second-year students may participate in the school’s annual Moot Court Competition where, in teams of two, they argue a challenging case under Supreme Court conditions. In recent years they have argued in front of Chief Justice John Roberts, Justice Clarence Thomas, and distinguished federal court of appeals, district, and state court judges. Top-placing teams go on to represent the school in the National Moot Court Competition and a number of other nationwide competitions, including the Criminal Procedure Moot Court, the Duberstein Bankruptcy Moot Court Competition, the First Amendment Moot Court Competition, and the Stetson Environmental Moot Court Competition.

The students selected to represent the school in these seven nationwide competitions also become members of the Moot Court Council and assist in administering the spring in-house competition their third year.

Each fall, students participate in the International Law Moot Court Competition. The students who perform best represent the law school in the regional competition of the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. Teams winning at the regional level — and KU teams have been consistently successful — advance to the international competition in Washington, D.C.

Each year, the school sponsors teams in additional specialized moot court and mock trial competitions across the nation. KU teams have participated in the Native American Law Students Moot Court, the Intellectual Property Moot Court, the National Trial Competition and the National Health Law Moot Court Competition.

Each year, the School of Law sponsors teams in specialized moot court and mock trial competitions across the nation.
Computers
Ownership of a computer, especially a notebook, is a significant asset for a law student. Computers are increasingly important to the study and practice of law, and the law school is committed to providing the technology and support today’s law students need. A wireless network allows students to access the Internet and e-mail from anywhere in the law school, including all classrooms. In addition, computers and network connections are available throughout the library. The law school provides software and support for all Internet and Intranet use. Individual faculty members allow use of computers on their examinations.

The law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu, provides additional information about technology at the law school and recommendations for students acquiring a computer.

Career Services
A major component of the law school’s mission is helping students find meaningful employment upon graduation. Career counseling is a high priority and begins during the first semester of law school. The staff of the Office of Career Services meets with all first-year students to discuss programs and opportunities. A mentor program matches first-year students with alumni who provide advice on careers and the transition into the practice of law.

Group workshops and individual advising sessions help students explore career options and develop job-seeking skills. Excellent resource materials for career planning and placement are available, and staff members are knowledgeable about online resources.

KU law students are highly sought after by employers throughout the state, region, and nation. Law firms, government agencies, public interest groups, and other employers seeking summer interns and graduating students send representatives to interview at the law school or contact the school with information about openings.

The range of positions open to students and graduates is broad. Many join private law firms. Some firms specialize in corporate and transactional work, trial work, or criminal defense, but most are general practice firms. Many graduates enter government service working at the federal, state, or local level. They become prosecutors or public defenders or work in agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Kansas Attorney General’s office, or the Securities Exchange Commission. Still other graduates accept judicial clerkships, usually for a year or two after graduation, working for state or federal appellate or trial courts.

Public interest work in legal services organizations or in organizations working for social change is attractive to many graduates. Law school graduates have joined organizations ranging from Kansas Legal Services to Public Citizen. Some students choose graduate study, military service, or careers in legal or nonlegal positions in businesses.

KU graduates have been highly successful in passing Kansas and Missouri bar examinations and have performed extremely well on examinations in other states, including California and New York. The Office of Career Services provides up-to-date information on bar requirements for all states. Law school applicants should secure information about character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in states in which they intend to practice.

For more information, explore the Career Services section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.

Tuition and Financial Aid
Tuition and Fees
Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and required campus fees, which all law students pay each semester, is found at www tuition.ku.edu or www.registrar.ku.edu/fees.

Tuition and fees entitle the student to course instruction; dispensary care for ordinary illnesses and special medical care at nominal rates; the use of the Kansas and Burge Unions, libraries, buses, Legal Services for Students, and the Ambler Student Recreation Fitness Center; a copy of The University Daily Kansan and other local and national newspapers; and admission at reduced prices to most campus events, such as concerts, plays, films, lectures, and athletic events.

Residency Classification
Students are classified as resident or nonresident based on information provided on the application for admission. The determination of residency status is made by the Office of the University Registrar in accordance with Kansas regulations. This classification makes a difference in the cost of attending the School of Law. If you have questions about your residency status, contact the Office of the University Registrar at (785) 864-4472, www.registrar.ku.edu.

Current information about law school tuition (resident and nonresident) rates and required campus fees, which all law students pay each semester, is online at www.tuition.ku.edu or www.registrar.ku.edu/fees.

Each student who begins his or her J.D. degree during or after the summer 2008 term must satisfy the professional skills requirement.
Academic Requirements

J.D. Degree Requirements
The degree Juris Doctor (J.D.) is conferred on candidates who have
• completed a minimum of 90 credit hours;
• achieved a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C);
• taken and completed all required courses;
• satisfied the “in residence” requirement;
• satisfied the writing and professional skills requirements; and
• completed all requirements within five years of initial enrollment (see Withdrawal and Readmission Following Withdrawal on page 13).

Credit-hour Requirement
Each student must complete a minimum of 90 credit hours. Course work in areas other than law is subject to the limitation described under Course Work Outside the School of Law, below.

Grade-point Average Requirement
During the semester in which the student attains 90 credit hours, he or she must have achieved a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C) in all law school work. Grades for courses taken in areas other than law are not computed in the School of Law cumulative grade-point average.

Required Courses
To qualify for the J.D. degree, a student must have completed satisfactorily the following:
• All first-year courses listed in the School of Law Courses section of this catalog,
• Commercial Law: Secured Transactions,
• Constitutional Law,
• Evidence,
• Professional Responsibility.

Professional Responsibility must be completed by the time the student finishes 60 hours of law school credit.

Upper-level required courses should be taken in the second year of law school. Waiting to take these courses until the third year may cause class conflicts between these required courses and courses traditionally taken by third-year law students.

“In Residence” Requirement
The 90 credit hours required for the J.D. degree must be earned during a course of study in residence at the School of Law extending over a period of not less than 24 months. For more details, see Maximum and Minimum Load on page 13.

Writing Requirement
Each student must satisfy the upper-level writing requirement by
• the successful completion of 2 hours of independent research;
• the successful completion of a 2- or 3-hour course that involves close faculty supervision of writing, as certified by the faculty member; or
• publication of a student note or comment in the Law Review or Journal, or completion of a paper publishable in the Law Review or Journal, as certified by the editor-in-chief and by the faculty adviser.

All written work must be of at least C quality to satisfy the upper-level writing requirement.

Professional Skills Requirement
Each student who begins his or her J.D. degree during or after the summer 2008 term must satisfy the professional skills requirement by successfully completing one of the following courses:
• Any law school-sponsored clinic or externship;
• National/International Moot Court Competitions;
• International Law Moot Court Competitions;
• A course that, within the determination of the law school, includes substantial instruction in professional skills.*
To satisfy the professional skills requirement, the student must obtain a grade of C or better in graded courses and a grade of CR in courses graded Credit/No Credit.

*Enrollment materials each semester contain a list of courses that satisfy the professional skills requirement. Although this list may vary, courses that currently satisfy the requirement include the following:
• Advanced Legal Ethics
• Advanced Litigation
• Alternative Dispute Resolution
• Business Planning Seminar
• Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues
• Criminal Practice in Kansas
• Estate Planning: Practice
• Federal Tax Procedure
• Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works
• Law and the Arts
• Pretrial Advocacy
• Practice in Kansas
• Trial Advocacy

Course Work Outside the School of Law
A student who is not enrolled in a joint degree program may take up to 6 hours of graduate-level courses outside the School of Law for credit toward a law degree, provided the associate dean for academic affairs approves the course work in advance as relevant to the student’s education as a lawyer. A student seeking credit toward a law degree for more than 6 hours of courses outside the School of Law must petition the academic affairs committee for approval. In such instances, the entire group of courses from outside the School of Law must be relevant to the student’s education as a lawyer. A student must receive a grade of B or better to receive J.D. credit for any such graduate-level nonlaw courses. However, grades for such courses are not computed in the School of Law cumulative grade-point average.

A student in good standing may, with the advance approval of the associate dean for academic affairs, take law courses at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association. If the student successfully completes such courses, not more than 30 credit hours will be transferred and counted toward the 90 credit hours required for the J.D. Time spent at another institution will count as study in residence for the purpose of the “in residence” requirement, but grades in courses taken at the other institution will not be computed in the KU law school cumulative grade-point average.

A student at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association may apply for admission with advanced standing. If admitted, such a student may transfer not more than 30 credit hours of law course work completed successfully at the other law school toward the 90 credit hours required for the J.D. degree. Grades for course work completed at the other law school are not computed in the KU law school cumulative grade-point average.

For purposes of the two preceding paragraphs, a grade of C (or equivalent) or better is necessary in each course for which transfer credit is sought. In no event may a student count more than 30 credit hours earned at other law schools toward the 90 hours required for the J.D. degree.
Certificate Programs

The law school offers six certificate programs: Elder Law; Environmental and Natural Resources Law; International Trade and Finance; Media Law and Policy; Tax Law; and Tribal Lawyer. Each allows students to focus on an area of law and develop expertise in it. The requirements for each program are in the Academics section of the law school's Web site, www.law.ku.edu. During their first year of law school, students should notify the associate dean for academic affairs of their intention to meet certificate requirements.

Elder Law Certificate Program

The percentage of Americans over 60 has been growing steadily and significantly. The Elder Law Certificate program allows students to focus on the substantive law upon which an elder law practice is based, as well as on unique issues relevant to client counseling and professionalism when dealing with this expanding population. Participation in the Elder Law Externship is one of the requirements of the program.

Environmental and Natural Resources Law Certificate Program

Since the inception of modern environmental and natural resources law in the late 1960s and 1970s, the field has become increasingly important, both in its own right and as a result of the frequency with which environmental and natural resources law issues intrude into other, more traditional fields of practice such as real estate, insurance, and corporate law. The Environmental and Natural Resources Law Certificate introduces students to the basics of this constantly changing area of practice so that they become competent to address environmental and natural resources law issues in whatever contexts they arise. The program’s requirements include participation in one of several available clinical or writing programs, including the Legislative Clinic, the Public Policy Clinic, an externship with the Kansas City regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency or a local environmental or natural resources law public interest group, or preparation of an Independent Research (LAW 924) project or a note or comment on a relevant topic for the Kansas Law Review or the Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy.

International Trade and Finance Certificate Program

Legal practice is global in character. As part of its International and Comparative Law Program, the law school provides students an opportunity to undertake special preparation for such practice—and in particular to study the business nature of that practice—by earning a Certificate in International Trade and Finance. The certificate requires at least 22 credit hours of specialized work including (1) three core courses related to international trade, commerce, and investment; (2) two international finance and economics courses; (3) one business sector course; (4) one comparative and public international law course; and (5) a writing project.

Media Law and Policy Certificate Program

Private enterprise and governmental institutions increasingly depend on, and are affected by, communications media. As a result, legal representation in both the private and public sectors is enhanced by an understanding of media influence on the development and administration of law and public policy. The Media Law and Policy Certificate focuses on legislative challenges, judicial decision-making, and administrative policy in an era increasingly shaped by information technologies, global networks, and the media. The program’s requirements include participation in two of these three clinics: Public Policy Clinic, Legislative Clinic, Media Law Clinic.

Tax Law Certificate Program

Demand for attorneys with expertise in the tax field continues to grow. Completion of the tax law certificate requirements allows students to develop the practical and technical skills needed to build successful careers. Certification also assures employers that the student not only has a mastery of basic principles of individual and entity taxation but also is familiar with many of the intricacies of tax law and practice. One of the program’s requirements is a minimum of 20 hours of participation in an Internal Revenue Service-sponsored Voluntary Income Tax Assistance program or a similar nonprofit tax assistance program.

Tribal Lawyer Certificate Program

Effectively representing Indian nations and tribes requires an understanding of the extremely complicated body of federal, state, and tribal law that affects every aspect of indigenous societies. The Tribal Lawyer Certificate program ensures that law students who plan careers representing indigenous nations have the skills necessary to appreciate and strengthen the unique nature of tribal legal systems and governments. Among the program’s requirements is an internship with a tribal legal department or a private or public interest law firm specializing in Indian law or participation in the Tribal Judicial Support Clinic.

Joint Degree Programs

The law school offers 10 joint degree programs: Business, East Asian Languages and Cultures, Economics, Global Indigenous Nations Studies, Health Services Administration, Journalism, Philosophy, Public Administration, Social Welfare, and Urban Planning. These programs permit a student to receive a master’s degree and a juris doctor degree in less time than it would take if the programs were pursued separately. In all cases, a student must be admitted separately to the law school and the other school or department. In the case of the joint law and business program, an applicant must take the Graduate Management Admission Test as well as the Law School Admission Test. The Juris Doctor is awarded concurrently after completion of the joint degree program requirements for each of the joint degree programs. For more information on the joint degree programs and the requirements for each program, see the Academics section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu.
**Attendance**

Regular class attendance is a fundamental part of legal education. Instructors may adopt individual policies to monitor attendance. No attendance policy may impose any sanction unless a student’s unexcused absences from class exceed the number of hours of credit given for the course plus one, and no sanction may be more stringent than imposition of a failing grade for the course.

**Adding Classes**

A student may add classes only in the first two weeks of the semester (fifth day in a summer session). Students contemplating adding a course after the course has begun should understand that they may be at a significant disadvantage.

**Dropping Classes**

A student may drop a class no later than the last day of classes in the semester or summer session. Enrollment in that class will be canceled and will not appear on the student’s record.

**Special Drop Rule**

Where the nature of the course requires a continuous commitment by the student, the instructor may establish special rules about dropping the course. Notice of these special rules will be provided before enrollment.

**Maximum and Minimum Load**

Students are expected to complete all required first-year courses during their first year of enrollment in law school. Summer starters must take all required first-year courses plus 10 hours of electives in the first year. After the first year, the maximum course load is 18 credit hours per semester, and the minimum load is 12 hours. The associate dean for academic affairs may approve a schedule of fewer than 12 credit hours under exceptional circumstances.

**Incomplete Classes**

A student must finish an incomplete course by the end of the next semester (excluding summer sessions), whether or not the student is enrolled in the law school during the next semester. If a student does not make up an incomplete grade by the end of the next semester, the incomplete will be changed to a grade of F at the end of that semester. The last day of the final examination period is the end of the semester. Waivers of this rule or extensions of the time allowed for making up incomplete grades may be granted by the academic affairs committee only in cases of extreme hardship.

**Withdrawal and Readmission Following Withdrawal**

Students considering withdrawing are strongly encouraged to confer with the associate dean for academic affairs. Any student who has completed at least 32 credit hours and is in good standing may withdraw from all law school courses in which he or she is enrolled if the student completes all required administrative steps for withdrawal no later than the last day of classes for the semester. Students who wish to withdraw after the last day of classes for the semester must obtain permission from the academic affairs committee.

Any student who withdraws before completing 32 credit hours must reapply for admission. There are no exceptions to this rule. Any student who has completed at least 32 credit hours and who is not in good standing must have the permission of the associate dean for academic affairs to withdraw if the student wishes to return to school in a subsequent semester. A student who fails to secure permission to return must petition the academic affairs committee for reinstatement.

Students must complete all requirements for the degree within five years of initial enrollment. See J.D. Degree Requirements on page 11.

**Examinations**

Thorough examinations are given under the honor system at the close of every term. Some faculty members also give midterm examinations. These examinations test students’ reasoning abilities and their knowledge of a particular subject area.

Special examinations are given only in cases of absence from the regular examination because of sickness of the student or in the student’s immediate family or similar exceptional circumstances. Students should contact the faculty member whose examination they must miss as soon as possible, certainly before the date the examination is to be given.

See also Computers on page 10.
Grading System
The School of Law uses a 4.0 (A-F) grading scale: 4.0 (A); 3.5 (B+); 3.0 (B); 2.5 (C+); 2.0 (C); 1.5 (D+); 1.0 (D); 0 (F). The average of grades in first-year courses must be 2.8-3.0; the average of grades in upper-level required courses must be 2.9-3.1; and the average of grades in all other courses must be 2.8-3.4. The recommended range in upper-level courses is 3.0-3.2.

Courses in which the faculty member finds it difficult or impossible to evaluate student performance with the precision necessary to assign letter grades may be graded Credit/No Credit when approved by the academic affairs committee before the beginning of the semester in which the course is taught.

Clinic and Externship Rules
No student may accumulate more than 16 credit hours, excluding clinic and externship hours earned in the summer, from the Criminal Prosecution Clinic, the Defender Project, the Elder Law Externship, the Externship Clinic, the Family Law Clinic, Legal Services Clinic, the Judicial Clerkship Clinic, the Legislative Clinic, the Media Law Clinic, the Public Policy Clinic, or the Tribal Judicial Support Clinic, as part of the 90 hours of law school credit required for graduation. Concurrent enrollment in more than one of these clinics and externships is permitted only with the consent of the directors of the programs in which enrollment is sought.

Students must be in good standing to enroll in a clinic or externship. This requirement may be waived by the associate dean for academic affairs in exceptional circumstances.

For some clinics and externships, the student must qualify as a supervised legal intern under Kansas Rule 709. To qualify, the student must have completed four semesters.

The student can satisfy this rule in any of three ways:
- four semesters of residence and at least 58 credit hours, or
- two semesters and two summer sessions of residence and at least 50 credit hours, or
- three semesters and one summer session of residence and at least 54 credit hours.

This interpretation treats a 10-week summer session as equivalent to a semester for purposes of Rule 709 and ensures that clinic opportunities will be open equally to both summer and fall starters. The credit-hour requirements are necessary to ensure that heavy course loads in the final two semesters will not interfere unduly with clinic work.

The Honor Code
Matters of law student honesty and integrity in academic performance are governed by an honor code written and administered by law students. This system of peer review has been in effect for more than half a century and addresses issues such as plagiarism, cheating, and unauthorized collaboration in work assignments. Honor code violations, found to have occurred by the student committee after notice and hearing, are referred to the dean of the law school with recommended sanctions. Final disposition rests within the discretion of the dean. The honor code governs law students in the same way that the Code of Professional Responsibility governs members of the bar. The complete honor code may be found in the Current Students section of the law school’s Web site, www.law.ku.edu. Copies also may be obtained from the Student Bar Association.

Exclusion and Probation
A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 2.0 at the end of any regular semester or at the end of the two five-week summer sessions is on probation. A student who is on probation is not in good standing for purposes of the rules on withdrawal and readmission following withdrawal and any other rules that require good standing.

All students must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 during the semester in which they complete 90 hours, or they will not be permitted to graduate or continue in school. There is no appeal within the law school from this requirement.

A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 1.5 after the completion of 22 hours, or of either two semesters of full-time enrollment or two five-week summer sessions and one semester of full-time enrollment, regardless of the number of hours completed, will be excluded from the school. A student whose cumulative grade-point average is below 1.8 after the completion of 60 credit hours will be excluded from the school. In either case, this exclusion is final, and there is no appeal within the law school.
School of Law Courses

First-year Courses

LAW 804 Civil Procedure I (2.5-3). Fall semester. LEC
LAW 805 Civil Procedure II (2.5-3). Spring semester. (LAW 804, Civil Procedure I, Fall semester.) During the two semesters of LAW 804 and LAW 805, all phases of the litigation process in civil actions will be examined, from the invocation of original jurisdiction to appeals. Specific subjects covered include the bases for jurisdiction over persons and property; the process of involving jurisdiction; subject matter jurisdiction; choice of federal or state law in diversity cases; venue; challenging jurisdiction pleading; joinder of claims and parties; counterclaims; crossclaims and third-party claims; intervention; pretrial proofs, trials, sentencing, and review proceedings. Particular emphasis on the application of the exclusionary rule to arrest, search and seizure, in-terrogation procedures, and identification procedures. Required course. LEC
LAW 810 Contracts I (2.5-3). Fall semester. An introduction to contract law including offer and acceptance, consideration, contracts without consideration, contract remedies, conditions precedent and subsequent, breach, discharge, statute of frauds, illegal contracts, third-party beneficiaries, and assignments. Both LAW 809 and LAW 810 are required. LEC
LAW 811 Property I (2.5-3). Fall semester. LEC
LAW 812 Property II (2.5-3). Fall semester. An introduction to property law and to real property law, including estates in land, landlord-tenant law, and adverse possession. Required course. LEC
LAW 813 Torts I (2.5-4). Fall semester. Development of liability based upon fault. Intentional torts, including battery, assault, false imprisonment, intentional infliction of mental distress, trespass to land and chattels, conversion, and privileges. Negligence, including standard of care, causation, limitation of duty, defenses, and comparative negligence. Survival and wrongful death. Strict liability. Damages. REQUIRED course. LEC
LAW 848 Agency (1). Fall semester. Explores legal relationships in tort and contract that may arise when one person represents another. Primary focus is on relationships between principal and third party, but includes coverage of agent’s duties to principal and liability to third party. Enrollment limited to LL.M. students. LEC

Upper-level Courses

LAW 850 Administrative Law (2.5-3). The separation and delegation of powers. The development of administrative function. Administrative discretion, notice, hearing, jurisdiction, conclusiveness of determination, and judicial control. Examination of current problems in various administrative processes. LEC
LAW 852 Advanced Criminal Procedure (2.5-3). Detailed analysis of the formal criminal process from initial appearance through appeal. Emphasis on pretrial and trial proceedings. LEC
LAW 864 Advanced International Trade Law (3). This course treats contemporary issues in international trade practice and policy. Among the practical topics covered in detail are: (1) countervailing duties against unfair subsidies; (2) safeguard actions against unfair foreign competition; (3) the protection of intellectual property rights against infringement; (4) trade in agriculture; and (5) trade in services. Among the policy topics emphasized, from both “our” and “their” perspective, are: (1) trade relations with Third World countries; (2) trade relations with Muslim countries; (3) the critical link between trade and national security; (4) the complex interaction among trade, human rights, labor rights, and the environment; and (5) efforts to protect local culture in an era of globalization. The course is designed not only for students intending to work in international trade law, but also for students interested in careers in other fields of, or relating to, international law who seek an appreciation of the increasingly sophisticated connections among these fields and trade. Prerequisite: A basic course in International Trade Regulation (e.g., suitable summer study program or work experience), or permission of the instructor. LEC
LAW 870 Advanced Legal Ethics (2.5-3). This course explores a number of ethical issues frequently encountered by lawyers in greater depth than the introductory course in professional responsibility. Students write several memoranda on real life scenarios which they observe. They assume the roles of counsel for defendant, disciplinary administrator, and judge. Subjects covered include: competence, compensation, conflicts of interest, counseling disabled clients, litigation ethics, and civility. Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility is a prerequisite, but, with permission of the instructor, may be taken concurrently. LEC
LAW 880 Advanced Bankruptcy: Business Reorganizations (2-2.5). This course focuses on the issues that arise in connection with business bankruptcies, particularly under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. It covers topics such as: the roles of the debtor-in-possession and the creditors committee, the operation of a business under Chapter 11, post-petition financing, cash collateral, the negotiation and confirmation of a Chapter 11 plan, post-confirmation issues, and ethical issues. Prerequisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions and Bankruptcy. LEC
LAW 884 Agency (1). Fall semester. Explores legal relationships in tort and contract that may arise when one person represents another. Primary focus is on relationships between principal and third party, but includes coverage of agent’s duties to principal and liability to third party. Enrollment limited to LL.M. students. LEC

Students must complete all required first-year courses during their first year of enrollment in law school.

SCHOOL OF LAW CATALOG 15
LAW 858 Agriculture Law (2.5-3). Considers the role of government in agriculture as well as traditional transaction issues such as leasing, the marketing and storing of commodities, special secured financing rules relating to agriculture credit, the impact of the bankruptcy of a warehouse (elevator) containing producers’ stored commodities, and problems confronting the livestock industry. Other unique issues to be considered include genetically modified crops (GMOs) and the use of antibiotics by producers of livestock and poultry. Prerequisite/co-requisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions. LEC

LAW 860 Alternative Dispute Resolution (2-3). This course introduces the student to arbitration, mediation, negotiation, and other methods for resolving disputes. In addition to serving as alternatives to the court system, these processes also play an increasingly important role in litigation and settlement. This is a survey course, which may include exercises to develop skills such as interviewing, counseling, and negotiation. FLD

LAW 862 American Legal History (2-3). An introductory survey of the history of American Law and American legal institutions. LEC

LAW 877 Animal Rights Seminar (1). This seminar addresses a fundamental legal question, i.e. what rights are to be accorded to animals both in nature and in human society? The participants will read and discuss a number of theories of animal rights based upon philosophical, religious, pragmatic, and biological bases and will explore the legal and jurisprudential ramifications of these theories. Students will be required to write a substantial research paper of publishable quality. Students must enroll for both semesters of the academic year for one credit hour per semester. Prerequisite: Permission of the instructor. LEC

LAW 863 Antitrust Law (2.5-3). Covers the Sherman Antitrust Act and related federal legislation designed to control the competitive practices and structure of American industries. Examines the law of monopolization, price fixing, group boycotts, vertical restraints such as tie-ins and distribution restrictions, and mergers. Some elementary principles of economic analysis are employed but economics is not a prerequisite. LEC

LAW 889 Bankruptcy (2.5-3). This introduction to bankruptcy and debtor-creditor law covers topics such as: enforcement of money judgments outside of bankruptcy, commencement of bankruptcy cases, the automatic stay, property of the bankruptcy estate, exemptions, secured and unsecured claims, avoidance of transfers, executory contracts, distribution of property, dismissal and conversion of bankruptcy cases, and discharge of debts in bankruptcy. Prerequisite: Commercial Law: Secured Transactions. LEC

LAW 883 Biodiversity Law (2.2-5). This class considers the role of law in regulating, managing, utilizing, and conserving the earth’s rich biological diversity. Biodiversity law is explored from the perspectives of common law, statutes, agency regulations, and international law. Special consideration is made of the role science plays in informing biodiversity law and policy. Prerequisite: Environmental Law Survey. LEC

LAW 865 Business Associations I (2.5-3). Fall semester. Legal aspects of typical American enterprise structures, including partnerships and corporations. The elements of agency relations are included. Emphasis is upon the control, management, financing, and regulation of closely held corporations. LEC

LAW 866 Business Associations II (2.5-3). Spring semester. A continuation of Business Associations I involving further study of corporate problems. Primary emphasis is on the legal responsibilities of directors and dominant shareholders of both publicly and closely held corporations, and the remedies for enforcement thereof. Also included are brief introductions to corporate capital structure and the Securities Act of 1933. Prerequisite: Business Associations I. LEC

LAW 868 Business Planning Seminar (2.5-3). A problem approach to planning important business transactions, such as organization of a close corporation; organization of a public company; dividend and other corporate distributions; corporate liquidations; and corporate combinations such as merger and consolidation. Each problem is analyzed from the perspectives of tax, securities regulation, and corporate law. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and II, Federal Income Taxation, and Taxation of Business Enterprises. LEC

LAW 871 Capital Punishment (3). This 2-hour seminar will examine capital punishment as a system of law and will address many of the interwining questions raised by the existence of the death penalty in America: How, as a statutory and procedural matter, is the death penalty implemented in America; what procedures are peculiar to the imposition of death as a punishment; why are those procedures used, and to what extent are they either adequate or inadequate; do we, as individuals and as lawyers, accept capital punishment as a working legal system. LEC

LAW 869 Capital Raising by Privately Held Business Firms (2.5-3). An analysis of the regulation of federal and state securities laws of instruments issued by various business entities, exemptions from registration requirements of securities laws, regulation of “paperless” securities transactions conducted by means of the Internet, federal preemption of state securities laws, and the antifraud provisions of securities laws. LEC

LAW 886 Civil Rights Actions (2.5-3). A survey of the law governing civil suits against government entities and officials to remedy violations of federal constitutional rights. The focus of the class is litigation under 42 U.S.C. section 1983, which creates a civil cause of action for damages and injunctive relief to remedy violations of federal constitutional rights. This area of law is sometimes referred to as “constitutional torts,” because it involves civil litigation that is in many ways similar to traditional tort actions. The course covers the elements of a Section 1983 action, the constitutional immunity of states and state officers, defenses to Section 1983 liability, defendants’ liability for attorneys fees under 42 U.S.C. section 1988, civil suits against federal defendants, and the relationship between Section 1983 and federal habeas corpus. LEC

LAW 872 Commercial Arbitration (2.5-3). Addresses the law and practice of commercial arbitration, a rapidly growing form of alternative dispute resolution. Drafting arbitration agreements, the enforceability of arbitration agreements, selecting arbitrators, the arbitration hearing, and the enforceability of arbitration awards. Gives special emphasis to arbitration of international commercial disputes and the institutional rules under which such arbitrations are conducted. LEC

LAW 874 Commercial Law: Payment Systems (2.5-3). A study of the law governing modern payment systems, including checks and other negotiable instruments governed by Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code and bank transactions governed by 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code. Other payment systems that may be examined include credit cards, debit cards, automated clearinghouse payments, stored value cards, wire transfers, and letters of credit. LEC

LAW 873 Commercial Law: Secured Transactions (2.5-3). Introduction to commercial transactions under the Uniform Commercial Code. Emphasis on secured transactions and the interplay between Article 9 of the Code and the trustee’s powers under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Analysis of basic problems in the area of consumer credit. Required course. LEC

LAW 879 Comparative Law (2.5-3). A general introduction to and comparison of major legal systems of the world, with special emphasis given to how those systems reflect differing cultural values in addressing common legal questions. A major goal of the course is to deepen the students’ understanding of law and practice in the United States and to broaden their perspective of law beyond the boundaries of the common law systems. (Same as INS 876.) LEC

LAW 880 Complex Litigation (2.5-3). Explores the many interesting facets of complex litigation in the context of mass torts. Bifurcated and special proceedings, class actions, consolidation, multistrict litigation, and complex jury issues, as well as substantive issues which arise in mass tort litigation. LEC

LAW 881 Conflict of Laws (2.5-3). An analysis and consideration of problems respecting the law applicable in transactions or to relationships with elements in more than one state or country. The law to be applied in such situations, the theoretical bases of choice-of-law, and the issues which these matters can present under the Constitution of the United States are discussed. Far-reaching changes are occurring in basic assumptions and methods of approach in the field of choice-of-law, and special attention is given to these developments. Finally, the class considers the recognition and enforcement of foreign state judgments in terms of both standards and requirements that
flow from relevant provisions of the Constitution. Prerequisite: 45 hours law school credit or permission of instructor. LEC

**LAW 882 Constitutional Law (2.5-4).** A survey of the major aspects of constitutional law: judicial review and the function of the Supreme Court of the United States, powers of Congress and of the Executive, constitutional limitations upon the states, and the protection of individual rights. Required course. LEC

**LAW 887 Constitutional Topics (2.5-3).** Examines the application of constitutional law and principles to selected social issues. Specific topics will be announced; topics may include such subjects as constitutional history, constitutional interpretation, the constitutional law of schools, gender and constitutional issues, or national security law. A writing project typically is required in place of a final examination. Prerequisite or corequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

**LAW 875 Construction Law and Litigation (2-2.5).** This is an upper-level course that will provide a detailed examination of the law associated with the construction industry. The course will be divided between contract formation issues and litigation issues. The contract formation portion will explore design and engineering services, professional responsibility, bidding, bidding government contracts, contract preparation, subcontracting, indemnity and insurance issues. The course will then focus on litigation issues, including liens, delay claims, construction defects, manufacturer’s warranties, and design defects. There will be an in-depth examination of the AIA (American Institute of Architects) and ACG (Associated General Contractors) form documents and the use of ADR in the construction field. LEC

**LAW 851 Contracts III (2-2.5).** Considers in depth a number of topics not covered or only briefly covered in first year contracts, which may include contract interpretation, third party beneficaries, assignment and delegation, the overlap of contract and tort, and the enforceability of particular provisions. Commercial Law: Secured Transactions or Commercial Law: Payment Systems will be an asset. Prerequisite: Contracts I and Contracts II. LEC

**LAW 888 Copyright Law and Digital Works (3).** Explores the major copyright issues posed by such categories of digital works as software, data bases containing factual and other public domain content, multi-media materials, computer generated or assisted works, and audio recordings containing digital sampling. LEC

**LAW 884 Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues (2-2.5).** Examines the process of acquiring a public company. Develop issue spotting skills through simulating representing an acquiring company. Topics covered include background work, non-disclosure agreements, due diligence, negotiation of terms and conditions, drafting of documents, regulatory approvals, security law compliance, and closing. Practice points emphasized include the importance of planning and anticipation in the transaction process, ethical considerations in negotiating transactions, and constraints of time and money. Courses recommended but not required: Securities Regulation, Taxation of Business Enterprises, and AntiTrust. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and II. LEC

**LAW 891 Criminal Practice in Kansas (2-3).** Designed for the student who plans to practice criminal law in Kansas. Examines the Kansas criminal code and case law, explores practical and ethical issues from the perspective of the prosecutor and defense counsel, and develops practical skills in pre- and post-trial proceedings. Includes filing of the complaint, bail, preliminary hearing, pretrial proceedings, motions practice, plea negotiations, client counseling, trial proceedings, jury instructions, post-trial motions, sentencing, and appeals. LEC

**LAW 890 Criminal Prosecution Clinic (1-3).** Students are assigned to the office of the United States Attorney for Kansas or Kansas state district attorney offices as arranged by the instructor. Students assist prosecutors in virtually all phases of the criminal process, including criminal trials. A weekly seminar focusing on issues confronting criminal prosecutors accompanies the field work. Unless specifically authorized, students must be enrolled in both semesters of the academic year for three credit hours per semester. Prerequisite: Evidence and qualification under Kansas Rule 709. See Clinic and Externship Rules in the Academic Regulations section of this bulletin. Prerequisite or corequisite: Trial Advocacy. FLD

**LAW 876 Current Issues in Poverty Law (1).** A survey of recent court decisions affecting both the working and nonworking poor, particularly in the areas of legal representation, housing, reproductive freedom, faith based initiatives and children’s health care. Current legislative proposals and policy papers written by proponents and opponents of welfare reform will also be assigned and discussed. LEC

**LAW 895 Defender Project (2.5-3).** Actual field experience in servicing the legal problems of inmates at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, and the Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing. Students interview clients, investigate and marshal facts, and engage in negotiation, preparation of administrative appeals, and drafting of court briefs and other documents. Students must enroll for academic year, for 3 credits per semester. Concurrent enrollment in LAW 896 is required. FLD

**LAW 896 Defender Project Class (1).** Designed to acquaint students with the issues surrounding the professional skills, substance, and ethics that are critical to student participation in LAW 895, Defender Project. A corequisite with LAW 895 and enrollment is limited to students concurrently enrolled in that course. LEC

**LAW 859 Deposition Skills Workshop (2).** This professional skills course will expose students to substantive and procedural law, as well as the ethical rules, pertaining to depositions. It provides students a realistic deposition setting in which they will learn to conduct and defend a series of depositions in both represented and unrepresented environments. The students will gain an understanding of the direction of experienced attorneys who serve as the workshop faculty. LEC

**LAW 898 Disability Law (3).** A study of the major federal laws relating to individuals with disabilities, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Covers the rights of individuals with disabilities in areas such as employment, public accommodations, governmental services and programs, education, and housing and independent living. LEC

**LAW 900 Economic Development and Indigenous Nations (2-2.5).** The course examines the laws governing the development and expansion of tribal economies including federal regulations governing the alienability of land, secured transactions, tribal commercial law and international trade. The course includes a detailed discussion of the taxation of activities occurring within Indigenous Nations. LEC

**LAW 901 Elder Law Externship (2.5-3).** Involves students in representation of elderly individuals primarily in consumer, housing, and public benefits litigation. Students work under the supervision of attorneys from Kansas Legal Services and faculty from the School of Law. A one-hour classroom component accompanies the field-work requirement. Corequisite: Elder Law Research Project. FLD

**LAW 849 Elder Law LL.M. Thesis (1-6).** Completion of a substantial research project on an elder law topic, under supervision as determined by the Director of the Elder Law LL.M. program. Enrollment may extend over more than one semester. RSH

**LAW 902 Elder Law Research Project (1-2).** Involves students in research in preparation of the Kansas Elder Law Network. Students will engage in preparation of an extensive research bibliography on specific topics relevant to the study of elder law. Corequisite: Elder Law Externship. LEC

**LAW 899 Elder Law Seminar (2).** Intensive study of one or more aspects of elder law as selected by the instructor. The course may be repeated for credit with permission of instructor if there is no duplication of topics. LEC

**LAW 903 Employment Discrimination Law (2.5-3).** A study of the major federal statutes prohibiting discrimination in employment and of constitutional objections to employment discrimination. LEC

**LAW 925 Employment Law (2.5-3).** A study of state and federal regulation of the employer-employee relationship, as distinguished from the regulation of collective bargaining between management and unions. Coverage will include the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, Unemployment compensation, and employment-at-will. Corequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

**LAW 904 Environmental Law Seminar (2-3).** An intensive study of one or more aspects of environmental law, such as wildlife law, energy policy, ma-
To earn the J.D. degree, each student must complete a minimum of 90 credit hours.
The faculty supervisor must return the first draft within two weeks of the submission. The final product of the independent research must be submitted at a date set by that supervisor which is no later than the last day of classes of the semester. A student may not earn either academic credit or credit toward the residence requirement for independent research unless (1) in the case of regular semester, that student is enrolled in at least 3 additional credit hours during the same semester, or (2) in the case of summer school, that student is enrolled in at least 2.5 additional credit hours in either five-week summer session. No student may enroll for more than 2 hours of independent research in one semester, and no student may count more than 6 hours of independent research credit toward the credit required for graduation. However, a student may receive a maximum of 2.5 hours credit for independent research in either the summer school sessions if that student is otherwise enrolled in 7.5 additional hours during the summer session. Prerequisite: Forty hours of law school credit and an overall average of at least 2.0 at the time of enrolling. RSH

LAW 999 Indian Gaming (2). This course will examine the law, policy, politics, economics, and cultural effects of Indian gaming. It will focus primarily on the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), including its origins, structure, and real-world effects. In addition to mastering the pertinent legal issues, students will be asked to consider a series of questions about Indian gaming law, including (1) what are the real objectives? (2) does IGRA, as it is currently being applied, promote those objectives? and (3) given the expansion of non-Indian gaming in recent years, should IGRA be revised to better serve those objectives? Course materials will include IGRA and related case law, materials from the United States Department of Interior setting forth current federal policy, and various tribal-state compacts. LEC

LAW 927 In-House Elder Law Clinic (2.5-3). Enrollment in this clinic is open only to candidates enrolled in the L.L. M. Program in Elder Law. Involves representation of elderly individuals primarily in consumer, housing, domestic relations, and public benefits litigation. Unless specifically authorized by the L.L. M. candidate, must enroll for two consecutive semesters. A weekly seminar focused on practical legal issues facing the elderly accompanies the fieldwork requirement. LEC

LAW 926 Insurance (2.5-3). The nature of insurance; regulation of insurance companies; insurable interest; interests of third persons in insurance policies and proceeds; the insured event; warranties; representations; concealment; the marketing of insurance. LEC

LAW 968 Intellectual Property (2.5-3). An introduction to substantive patent law, copyright law, and trademark registration designed (1) to provide background knowledge for those interested primarily in the general law practice and (2) to provide a foundation for future specialization in patents, copyrights, and trademarks. LEC

LAW 945 International Commerce and Investment (3). Examines the transactional aspects of the sale of goods and direct investment across national borders. The focus is on private international business transactions. Among the subjects covered regarding international commerce (sale of goods) are contract drafting, documentary sales, commercial terms, electronic commerce, agency and distributorship, and contract performance. Among the subjects covered regarding international investment are joint ventures, corporate codes of conduct, corrupt practices, transfer pricing, expropriation, and dispute resolution. This course complements (but is independent of) International Trade Regulation. LEC

LAW 936 International Economic Law and Development (3). Examines, in the context of recent developments, the law and institutions of international economic regulation and development. An organizing theme of the course is how the rise of public international economic organizations - World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, and others - has contributed to the development of legal rules governing relations between states but has also triggered criticisms that these organizations give inadequate attention to environmental concerns, distributional equity, cultural diversity, and national sovereignty. LEC

LAW 932 International Human Rights Law (3). A study of the objectives, provisions, and institutions of international human rights law. Among the areas covered will be international, regional, and domestic sources of human rights law, the various domestic and international fora for raising human rights questions, and theoretical questions on the scope and value of international human rights protection. Prerequisite or Corequisite: Constitutional Law and Public International Law or consent of instructor. LEC

LAW 929 International Law Moot Court Competition (2). Spring semester. Open only to the team of students (usually five) selected by a competition held in the preceding fall semester. All students (including first-year students) are eligible to compete for a position on the team. Once selected, the team participates in the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, for which briefs are prepared over the winter recess and oral arguments are usually held in February. Graded Credit/No Credit. FLD

LAW 930 International Law Seminar (2.5-3). An intensive study of one or more current problem areas in public international law or private international business not covered in depth in the introductory course on Public International Law or International Commerce and Investment. First, examines relevant issues from an overall perspective, and then each student will choose a specific topic for research and writing. Prerequisite: Public International Law or International Commerce and Investment or International Trade Regulation. LEC

LAW 944 International Trade Law (3). Examines the regulatory aspects of the sale of goods across national borders. Key topics include the history and institutions of the GATT-WTO system, accession to the WTO, dispute settlement under WTO rules, regulation of import duties, rules on customs classification and valuation, non-tariff barriers, statutory forms of relief from import competition, government regulation of export trade, regional trade regimes, and ideological and policy issues relating to trade liberalization and globalization. This course complements (but is independent of) International Commerce and Investment and is the basis for more advanced study on international trade law. LEC

LAW 922 Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works (1). Provides students with a basic introduction to copyright issues related to literary and artistic works (excluding music). Among the subjects covered will be: subject matter of copyright, the meaning and significance of publication, formalities of copyright, the nature of rights under the common law and statutory copyright regimes, duration of copyright, transfers of copyright, infringement actions, remedies, and federal preemption. LEC

LAW 931 Introduction to Elder Law (2-2.5). A survey course that explores the varied subject matters involved in the specialty practice area known as “elder law.” Coverage includes but is not limited to Public Benefits, the Private Pension System, Property Management, Health Care Decision making, Guardianship and Protection, End of Life Issues, Wills and Estates, and Long-Term Care. A paper is required. Students may also enroll concurrently in Elder Law Research Project. LEC

LAW 911 Introduction to Law of the European Union (2.5-3). The legal institutions and practices of the European Union. The emerging substantive law of the European Union; its impact on the member states and on private international law (conflict of laws). LEC

LAW 918 Islamic Law (3). Examines the history, doctrine, texts, and role of Islamic law throughout the world. This course complements (but is independent of) LAW 879. The course focuses on the background and birth of the Arab-Islamic Empire, the life and times of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the development of Islam, the Moghul and Ottoman Empires, the Koran and Sunna and other sacred texts, the principal schools of Islamic law, the status of women and religious minorities, and basic principles of some of the substantive areas of law, including criminal, family, inheritance, contract, business, and banking law. LEC

LAW 933 Judicial Clerkship Clinic (3). Students serve as law clerks for state and federal judges performing legal research for the judges and observing proceedings in the courtroom and chambers. There is a classroom component to the clinic. Students also submit weekly journals to the clinic director and prepare either a paper based on their experiences or make a class presentation. Students must enroll for the academic year, for three credits per semester. FLD

LAW 934 Jurisprudence (2.5-3). Considers issues in legal and political theory or philosophy. The focus is on theories of adjudication, theories of law, and application of these theories to particular cases and problems. Other topics may be added, such as the philosophy of criminal punishment, the theory of
Each student must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C).
the regulatory process and the nature of federal resource development; the law surrounding the extraction, transportation, and transmission of coal, oil, gas, and uranium are explored in detail, followed by a section on the law of electricity generation. LEC

**LAW 964 National/International Moot Court Competitions:** (1-2). Students compete in various national and international moot court competitions (except the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, LAW 929). All students are selected through the KU spring Moot Court Competition (LAW 960) in their second year. Teams will write a brief and participate in practice oral arguments as required by the faculty member responsible for three particular competition, including at least three arguments judged by law faculty, practicing lawyers, or judges. Students travel to regional, national, and international competitions as applicable. Competitions include: Bankruptcy Law Moot Court, Criminal Law Moot Court, Criminal Procedure Moot Court, European Law Students Association International Trade Moot Court, Environmental Law Moot Court, First Amendment Moot Court, National Moot Court, and Stetson International Environmental Moot Court. Students also must enroll in the Moot Court Council, LAW 961. Graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. FLD

**LAW 967 Native American Natural Resources** (2.5-3). This course provides a detailed examination of natural resource law as it applies to Indian Country. Among the topics to be discussed are water law, environmental protection, and subsurface property rights. While not a prerequisite, it is recommended that students take Federal Indian Law before enrolling in this course. (Same as INS 882.) LEC

**LAW 965 Nonprofit and Tax-Exempt Organizations** (1-2). Focuses on the legal issues affecting nonprofit and tax-exempt organizations, with primary emphasis on state nonprofit corporation codes and the Internal Revenue Code. Issues covered include allocation of governance responsibility between members and directors, the role of states attorneys general, charitable trust law, obtaining and maintaining tax exemption, private inurement and private benefit, intermediate sanctions, reporting and disclosure requirements, and consequences of unrelated business income. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and Federal Income Taxation. LEC

**LAW 966 Oil and Gas** (2.5-3). The oil and gas lease; expressed and implied duties under a lease; the effect of various conditions of ownership on oil and gas transactions; oil and gas conveyances; unitization and pooling; conservation of oil and gas. LEC

**LAW 977 Patent Law** (2.5-3). This class explores the doctrine, policy and practice of patent law in the United States. It examines the challenges posed to patent law by new technologies, such as biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, the Internet and nanotechnology. Patent law systems in other countries and the role of international patent treaties are also considered. Prerequisite: Intellectual Property Law. LEC

**LAW 987 Pension and Employee Benefits Law** (2-2.5). Covers the practical aspects of representing employers and employees in regard to pension plans, profit sharing plans, and other forms of tax-sheltered deferred compensation. Participation, contribution, vesting, distribution, plan qualification, and operational rules will be examined. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. LEC

**LAW 969 Practice in Kansas** (2.5-3). Designed for the student who intends to enter a private general practice in Kansas. Topics include substantive law of Kansas in domestic relations, landlord-tenant relations, debt collection, probate, and selected areas of criminal law and general civil practice. Students will develop practical skills in pleading and discovery techniques. LEC

**LAW 970 Pretrial Advocacy** (2.5-3). This skills course is designed to teach the fundamentals of pretrial practice from the client’s first visit to the day before trial begins. Students will learn to interview and counsel clients, consider alternatives to litigation, draft pleadings, conduct and respond to discovery, and negotiate and draft settlement documents. FLD

**LAW 971 Product Liability** (2.5-3). Intensive study of legal developments and problems relating to compensation for injuries resulting from defective products. LEC

**LAW 972 Professional Responsibility** (2-3). Fall and spring semesters. Must be completed by the time the student finishes 60 hours of law school. Consider some of the history of the profession, training for the practice, the lawyer in the office, the lawyer and the public, the lawyer as lawmaker, limitations on personal conduct, the lawyer as judge, the canons of professional ethics, and many other incidents to the practice. Required course. LEC

**LAW 973 Public Benefit Law** (2-3). A survey of major public benefit programs, such as Social Security, Unemployment Compensation, Medicare and Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and Veterans’ Benefits. Examines both the substantive requirements for receiving benefits and the procedural apparatus through which benefit decisions are made. In addition, public policy issues surrounding public benefits will be explored. LEC

**LAW 993 Public Health Law** (2-3). A broad view of the problems of disease, treatment, and health care delivery from a population-based perspective. The focus is on collective responsibility for ensuring the conditions for a healthy society and the laws that relate to that objective. Topics may include international human rights and bioterrorism; infectious disease control, such as vaccination, quarantine, and surveillance; problems of urbanization, including sanitation, obesity, and public safety; constitutional rights, such as privacy, free speech, freedom of religion, and regulation of professions; formal and informal regulation through public health authorities and tort liability. LEC

**LAW 974 Public International Law** (2.5-3). A general survey of the legal system governing the behavior of states and public international organizations. Includes the nature and sources of international law and the role of international law and procedures in the maintenance of world peace and security, the protection of human rights, the management of the environment, and the regulation of international economic relations. LEC

**LAW 975 Public Lands and Natural Resources** (2.5-3). Devoted to the law and legal systems that govern the classification and use of one-third of America’s land mass. Includes a survey of the acquisition and disposition of the public domain; general federal statutes and doctrines that affect public land law; and different forms of federal lands classifications, including national parks, scenic rivers, and grazing lands. (Same as INS 877.) LEC

**LAW 976 Public Policy Clinic** (3). The Public Policy Clinic undertakes in-depth, balanced policy studies in response to requests from public officials. Individual students, or teams of students, supervised by the clinic director, prepare the research reports. Designed to give students practical experience in applying analytical policy methods to public policy issues. FLD

**LAW 948 Race and American Law** (2.5-3). This course addresses the racial and legal history of the major racial groups in the U.S., including African, Native, and Asian Americans, Latinos and Whites. In addition to these histories, the course includes the following topics: Competing definitions of race and racism; race, voting, and participation in democracy; developing notions of equality; segregation and education; racist and anti-racist speech; and responses to racism, including resistance, coalitions, and healing. LEC

**LAW 979 Race Discrimination Law** (2.5-3). The uses and limitations of law in solving the race relations problems of 20th Century America. The effectiveness of legislative and administrative action in protecting civil rights. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. LEC

**LAW 985 Real Estate Finance** (1-2). A basic course in the finance of the acquisition and development of real estate. Course involves the mortgage market, basic security transactions, and remedies of secured creditors including mortgage foreclosure. LEC

**LAW 978 Refugee and Asylum Law** (2-3). This course will cover the fundamental doctrines of refugee and asylum law—drawing from concepts in humanitarian law, public international law and the law of human rights. We will also examine contemporary issues of governance through studying the work of international institutions such as the U.N.H.C.R. and non-governmental humanitarian/relief organizations that have made a transition form crisis management to longer-term community development and social empowerment. Prerequisite: Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Immigration Law, or consent of the instructor. LEC

**LAW 980 Regulation of Air and Water Pollution** (2.5-3). An introduction to national environmental policy and environmental litigation problems, focusing on current issues involving government regulation of activities that generate water and air pollution. Coverage of water pollution typically will include control of point sources and oil spills, while coverage of air pollution will include control of stationary and mobile sources, acid deposition, and

The 90 credit hours required for the J.D. degree must be earned during a course of study in residence at the School of Law extending over a period of not less than 24 months.
introduction to transboundary problems such as the greenhouse effect and global warming. (Same as INS 878.) LEC


LAW 982 Regulatory Law and Policy (2.5-3). Examines the legal, political, and policy bases for government regulation. Includes the regulation of utilities, health and safety regulation, and regulation associated with welfare programs and public education. Emphasizes how lawyers engage in policy analysis when they appear before regulatory agencies. There are no prerequisites although students may find it helpful to take Administrative Law before enrolling. LEC

LAW 984 Research Workshop: _____ (2-3). Offers a limited number of students the opportunity to conduct related independent research projects under faculty supervision in some selected area of study. Each student will write an independent research paper for two credit hours as described under LAW 924 Independent Research; each student will also engage in one credit hour of related class discussion and assigned readings. Participation in any Research Workshop counts as, and is subject to the same rules as an independent research project. Participation in a Research Workshop constitutes 2 hours of independent research credit for the purpose of computing the maximum number of independent research hours. Each proposed workshop must be approved by the Student/Faculty Assembly. LEC

LAW 988 S.J.D. (1-4). Supervised research leading to the Doctorate of Juridical Science. THE

LAW 986 Securities Regulation (2.5-5). An analysis of federal and state securities law and state “Blue Sky” laws. Prerequisite: Business Associations I and Business Associations II. LEC

LAW 987 Sovereignty, Self-Determination, and the Indigenous Nations (2-3). Examines legal, governmental, political, social, cultural, and economic issues associated with American Indian tribal sovereignty and self-determination. Includes the source and scope of tribal sovereignty; the threats to tribal sovereignty; and the methods by which tribal sovereignty can be strengthened and revitalized. (Same as INS 883.) LEC

LAW 994 Special Topics: _____ (1-3). The content of this course varies, and will be announced prior to pre-enrollment. May be repeated if there is no duplication of subject matter. LEC

LAW 995 Tax Policy: (2). Surveys the fundamental legal, economic, and political considerations relevant to the formulation of tax policy. Includes an income versus consumption and local tax policy, and flat tax proposals. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation. Taxation of Business Enterprises is recommended, but not required. LEC

LAW 855 Taxation of Business Enterprises (2-3). A study of the effect of the federal income tax on corporations, partnerships, and limited liability companies, as well as their owners. Includes coverage of federal income tax provisions having especially important effects on business activities in general. Prerequisite: Federal Income Taxation and Business Associations I. LEC

LAW 991 Independent Research; each student will also engage in one credit hour of related class discussion and assigned readings. Participation in any Research Workshop counts as, and is subject to the same rules as an independent research project. Participation in a Research Workshop constitutes 2 hours of independent research credit for the purpose of computing the maximum number of independent research hours. Each proposed workshop must be approved by the Student/Faculty Assembly. LEC

LAW 997 Workers’ Compensation (2.5-3). A skills course designed to teach the fundamentals of trial practice including opening and closing statements, direct and cross examination, use of demonstrative evidence, introducing exhibits, making evidentiary objections, and courtroom procedure and decorum. Combines skills workshops, lecture/demonstrations, and a mock trial. Prerequisite: Evidence. FLD

LAW 998 Tribal Judicial Support Clinic (3). Students are assigned research projects from participating tribal courts as arranged by the instructor. Students provide research assistance to tribal court personnel in an array of projects that range from tribal code development, legal research and drafting of legal memoranda and judicial orders. Prerequisite: Federal Indian Law; Sovereignty, Self-Determination, and the Indigenous Nations; or Native American Natural Resources. LEC

LAW 995 Water Law (2.5-3). A study of water rights including the riparian and prior appropriation doctrines for surface water, and the various doctrines for groundwater. Private and public water distribution organizations, and special water districts. Water pollution control. Interstate conflicts over water resources. Federal government involvement in water distribution including federal powers and programs. Indian and reserved rights. Kansas water law. (Same as INS 879.) LEC

LAW 997 Workers’ Compensation (3). Primary emphasis will be placed on workers’ compensation (industrial insurance), where some of the basic problems of work-connected injuries and diseases will be considered. Current proposals for compensating the traffic victim without reference to fault will also be treated by way of comparison to the workers’ compensation system. As time permits, other areas of social legislation may be surveyed. LEC

Students must complete all requirements within five years of initial enrollment.

Key to course types:
LEC = Lecture
RSH = Individual research
FLD = Field studies
Course Prerequisites

A substantial number of second- and third-year courses have one or more upper-level courses as prerequisites.

### Course

- Advanced Bankruptcy: Business Reorganizations
- Advanced International Trade Law
- Advanced Legal Ethics
- Advanced Litigation
- Advanced Topics in Labor and Employment Law
- Agriculture Law
- Animal Rights Seminar
- Bankruptcy
- Biodiversity Law
- Business Associations II
- Business Planning Seminar
- Conflict of Laws
- Constitutional Topics
- Contracts III
- Corporate Transactions: Process and Issues
- Criminal Prosecution Clinic
- Defender Project
- Elder Law Externship
- Employment Law
- Estate Planning: Practice
- Estate Planning: Principles
- Externship Clinic
- Federal Courts and the Federal System
- Federal Tax Procedure
- First Amendment Freedoms
- Independent Research
- International Human Rights Law
- International Law Seminar
- Legal Aid Clinic
- Moot Court Competition
- Nonprofit and Tax-exempt Organizations
- Patent Law
- Pension and Employee Benefits Law
- Race Discrimination Law
- Refugee and Asylum Law
- Securities Regulation
- Tax Policy
- Taxation of Business Enterprises
- Taxation of Mergers and Acquisitions
- Topics in Insurance Law
- Topics in the Law of Cyberspace
- Trial Advocacy
- Tribal Judicial Support Clinic

### Prerequisite

- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions, Bankruptcy: A basic course in international trade regulation or equivalent or permission of instructor
- Professional Responsibility
- Evidence, Trial Advocacy, and permission if Advanced Litigation has been taken
- One or more courses in labor or employment law
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions*
- Permission of instructor
- Commercial Law: Secured Transactions
- Environmental Law Survey
- Business Associations I
- Business Associations I and II, Federal Income Taxation, Taxation of Business Enterprises
- 45 hours of law school credit or permission
- Constitutional Law*
- Contracts I and II
- Business Associations I and II
- Evidence, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 709
  (See Clinic and Externship Rules, p. 14)
- Defender Project Class*
- Elder Law Research Project*
- Constitutional Law*
- Estate Planning: Principles
- Estates and Trusts, Federal Income Taxation
- Professional Responsibility*, Independent Research*
- Constitutional Law
- Federal Income Taxation
- Constitutional Law
- 40 hours of law school credit, 2.0 overall grade-point average
- Constitutional Law*, Public International Law*, or permission
- Public International Law, International Commerce and Investment, or International Trade Law
- Professional Responsibility, Trial Advocacy*, qualification under Kansas Rule 709 (See Clinic and Externship Rules, p. 14)
- Second-year status
- Business Associations I, Federal Income Taxation
- Intellectual Property
- Federal Income Taxation
- Constitutional Law
- Public International Law, International Human Rights Law, Immigration Law, or consent of instructor
- Business Associations I and II
- Federal Income Taxation
- Federal Income Taxation, Business Associations I
- Taxation of Business Enterprises
- Torts I, Contracts I and II
- Introduction to Copyright in Literary and Artistic Works or permission
- Evidence
- Federal Indian Law; Sovereignty, Self-determination, and the Indigenous Nations; or Native American Natural Resources

*concurrent enrollment acceptable
Academic Calendar

**Fall Semester 2008**

- **Thursday, August 21**: Orientation for fall starters.
- **Friday, August 22**: Lawyering classes begin for fall starters.
- **Monday, August 25**: Lawyering classes begin for summer starters.
- **Thursday, August 28**: Upper-level classes begin.
- **Monday, September 1**: Labor Day, no classes.
- **Thursday, October 16**: Fall break begins, no classes.
- **Monday, October 20**: Classes resume.
- **Wednesday, November 26**: Thanksgiving recess begins, no classes.
- **Monday, December 1**: Classes resume.
- **Friday, December 5**: Last day of classes at the School of Law.
- **Saturday, December 6**: Reading day.
- **Monday, December 8**: First day of final examinations.
- **Friday, December 19**: Last day of final examinations.
- **Saturday, December 20**: Recess begins.

**Spring Semester 2009**

- **Thursday, Jan 15**: Classes begin.
- **Monday, Jan. 19**: Martin Luther King Day, no classes.
- **Saturday, March 14**: Spring break begins, no classes.
- **Monday, March 23**: Classes resume.
- **Thursday, April 23**: Last day of classes at the School of Law.
- **Friday, April 24**: Reading day.
- **Saturday, April 25**: First day of final examinations.
- **Friday, May 8**: Last day of final examinations.
- **Sunday, May 17**: Commencement.

KU graduates have been highly successful in passing Kansas and Missouri bar examinations and have performed extremely well on examinations in other states, including California and New York.